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The Goleniewsky Case

The fact that few Americans ever have heard of Michael Goleniewsky speaks volumes about the political orientation of much of the American press. For while the Goleniewsky expose case has been "played down" in American newspapers, Columnist Constantine Brown reports from Rome that Goleniewsky's charges that Communist agents are active in the middle echelons of U. S. government at home and abroad have been prominently displayed in European newspapers.

The average American does not want to believe that agents of the Soviet Secret Police have been allowed to infiltrate the top echelons of the American government. There is the fear that a full reporting of Goleniewsky's allegations would result in a loss of public confidence in the government.

And more dangerous, we believe, are the consequences of trying to hide the truth from the American people.

Col. Michael Goleniewsky is a 41-year old former high official of the Soviet Secret Police. The former KGB official once was officially cited for rendering "truly significant" services at "great personal risk" in cooperating with the CIA. He subsequently was given a new name and identity especially fabricated to blot out his past and help him blend into American society.

Full credit must be given to the New York Journal American for breaking the following story to the American people with the result that Goleniewsky is to appear — under heavy guard—before an executive session of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

The current expose actually began when Rep. Michael A. Feighan (D-Ohio) accidentally discovered the frustration of the KGB defector who had been trying to tell his story for a year. Congressman Feighan had been asked, in a routine office procedure, to support a bill giving the defector U. S. citizenship. The chairman of the House Immigration subcommittee said he would first like to

see the applicant. When Feighan and two congressional aides interviewed the colonel, they heard a story that staggers the imagination: Goleniewsky named 19 KGB agents on U. S. government payrolls or in sensitive scientific positions. Most of the agents were said to be in the State Department and the CIA. The defector cited other instances of Red infiltration: \$1,200,000 in CIA funds passed to the Reds through Vienna, three U. S. scientists with access to classified material who are working for the Communists, four U. S. diplomats in Warsaw, a diplomat's wife and 10 Marines from the embassy guard allegedly compromised by Red intelligence agents, using sex as bait. Goleniewsky said he was fearful of passing along his information to the CIA because he thought he knew the liaison man as a Stalinist.

The rumblings caused in Washington by the Goleniewsky case have been all the greater because it came on the heels of the so-called McLeod memorandum turned up by congressional investigators which reveal 175 employees as potential security risks—all that remain of the 800 named in a memo, dated June 27, 1956, and signed by Scott McLeod, the now-deceased State Department chief of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs. In the memo, the New Hampshire man, later ambassador to Ireland, wrote: "Of the 800-odd listed, there are approximately 250 on whom the questions are, in my opinion, serious in relation to the broad security responsibilities of the Department. Sixty per cent are incumbents in high-level assignments in the Department or in the field."